United Nations A/59/905–S/2005/552

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 36 and 148

Security Council
Sixtieth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 29 August 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to draw your urgent attention to a suicide bombing that was carried out yesterday in the Israeli city of Be'er Sheva.

Yesterday's attack occurred during the morning rush hour, at the start of the Israeli workweek, at Be'er Sheva's heavily trafficked central bus station. The terrorist from the Islamic Jihad terrorist organization raised the suspicion of a bus driver, who alerted security. Two security agents approached the attacker and were able to divert him. The terrorist detonated his charges, seriously wounding the two security agents as well as 46 others. The quick action by the two security agents significantly mitigated the breadth of this terrorist attack.

The Islamic Jihad terrorist organization is responsible for a multitude of terrorist attacks against Israeli civilians, including the suicide bombing that occurred last month in the Israeli city of Netanya on 12 July that killed 5 people and wounded 90 others.

This attack comes one week after Israel completed its historic unilateral disengagement of Israeli communities from the Gaza Strip and parts of the West Bank. Palestinian terrorism has always been the stumbling block preventing a true and lasting peace. Now more than ever, after Israel has made bold and difficult sacrifices to advance peace, the Palestinian Authority must take all necessary steps to fulfil its obligation of ending Palestinian terrorism and capitalize on the momentum initiated by Israel's disengagement.

This attack was preceded by terrorist organizations operating in the Gaza Strip launching rockets against Israeli communities last week and was followed by the apprehension of a 14-year-old Palestinian youth carrying three pipe bombs today. The continued Palestinian terrorism demonstrates the fact that the Palestinian Authority still is remiss in its action to prevent and thwart Palestinian terrorism. Until the Palestinian Authority meets its responsibility to end Palestinian terrorism, no real progress can be made towards peace.

05-47497 (E) 300805

Israel calls upon the international community to reiterate its absolute intolerance of terrorism and to further demand from the Palestinian Authority that it take immediate and comprehensive steps to effectively prevent Palestinian terrorism.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 148 and 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

United Nations A/59/906–S/2005/538

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
1 September 2005

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General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 29
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 31 August 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 25 August 2005, addressed to you by Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 29, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-47819 (E) 020905

Annex to the letter dated 31 August 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

25 August 2005

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 29 June 2005, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/59/857-S/2005/422), which has once again demonstrated the prevailing Greek Cypriot attitude, which is far removed from a sincere disposition towards the resolution of the Cyprus issue. It is abundantly clear that the Greek Cypriot administration is engaged in an ill-conceived policy based on the continuation of the usurped "Republic of Cyprus" with the eventual goal of extending its illegal authority to Northern Cyprus.

It is claimed in the said letter that the Greek Cypriot administration favours a solution based on the parameters set out in Security Council resolution 939 (1994), namely, "a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities ... in a bicommunal and bizonal federation". The Greek Cypriot representative may choose to ignore the fact that these parameters, and more, were all included in the Annan Plan, which the overwhelming majority of the Greek Cypriot people, instigated by their leadership, have rejected as your former Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, pointed out to the Security Council. But he cannot conceal realities, or mask the intransigence of the Greek Cypriot side. A Greek Cypriot commentary in the daily *Alithia* of 8 July 2005 saw the Greek Cypriot representative's letter for what it is. It described the Greek Cypriot reference to resolution 939 (1994) as a "step back in time". "It is clear that all Nicosia wants by this regression is to waste time", the commentary further said. The only difference of substance between resolution 939 (1994) and the Annan Plan, the paper pointed out, was that the former also called for the implementation of the confidence-building measures which Papadopoulos had rejected.

As the Turkish Cypriot side we have, undoubtedly, proved our firm commitment to the resolution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of power-sharing and political equality. I would like to stress that our conviction in this regard remains unchanged. Despite the Greek Cypriot representative's rejection of the obvious, the fact is that following the referendums on the United Nations plan an unjust situation arose, whereby the Greek Cypriot side which rejected the United Nations plan has become a member of the European Union, while the Turkish Cypriot side which approved the plan not only remained outside the European Union but continues to be subjected to restrictions and isolation. As this situation remains the same, so will the Greek Cypriot attitude towards finding a settlement.

The international community can act to change this situation and bring stability and sustainable resolution to Cyprus by ending all economic, social and political embargoes that have been unjustly applied on the Turkish Cypriot people since 1963. These illegal and immoral embargoes are in blatant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and in contravention of the relevant international human rights instruments. The Turkish Cypriot side expects the international

community to fulfil its commitment following the referendums of 24 April 2004 that the international isolation of the Turkish Cypriot side would cease and that all restrictions on Northern Cyprus would be removed.

In this regard it is not necessary to list the remarks made by leaders around the world or decisions adopted by international organizations. Suffice it to recall your report to the Security Council dated 28 May 2004, which called on all States to "cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies to eliminate the unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development" (para. 93).

As we continue to demonstrate our constructive approach on the way to building a common future for the two peoples living on the island, we also expect that the international community will not let the Greek Cypriot attempts stand in the way of easing the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people and thus paving the way to a just and lasting solution.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 29, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative

United Nations A/59/907–S/2005/565

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Security Council

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6 September 2005
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General Assembly
Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 148
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 6 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of the declaration made by the National Assembly of People's Power concerning the five heroes unjustly imprisoned in North American prisons (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly under item 148, "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", and as a document of the Secretary-General.

(*Signed*) Orlando **Requejo Gual**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-48056 (E) 070905 070905

Annex to the letter dated 6 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration by the National Assembly of People's Power

Gerardo Hernández, Ramón Labañino, Antonio Guerrero, Fernando González and René González are victims of a colossal injustice for having faced up to anti-Cuban terrorism in its own den. Seven years after they were arrested they remain locked up in maximum security federal prisons, isolated from one another and subjected to cruel treatment, including various restrictions on family visits. Gerardo has not been allowed any visits from his wife and René has not been allowed to meet with his wife and seven-year-old daughter.

These Cuban are being punished for their heroism, for which they deserve the appreciation and gratitude of mankind. The entire proceedings against them can only be explained by the United States Government's complete lack of principles. There was never any justification for their being arrested and subjected to a travesty of a trial or for their being convicted and sentenced.

On 27 May 2005, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights determined that our compatriots were being arbitrarily and illegally deprived of their freedom and urged the United States Government to put an end to their detention.

On 9 August, the Court of Appeals of the eleventh Circuit, located in Atlanta, issued its ruling, a 93-page text overturning the convictions and rescinding the judgment handed down against them in Miami. Before coming to this unanimous decision the judges reviewed all the circumstances surrounding the case, including numerous terrorist actions against Cuba, and studied the background, the proceedings of the trial and the jurisprudence. The Five had filed their appeals on 7 April 2003 despite tremendous obstacles, such as the solitary confinement to which they were subjected the previous month which prevented them from having normal communication with their defence attorneys.

There is no reason why they should be kept *in* prison; that is only for people who have been found guilty and sentenced by a court.

Keeping them in prison is tantamount to kidnapping. The Government of the United States should never have arrested them; it is under a moral, political and legal obligation to release them immediately and unconditionally.

While viciously persecuting five heroes of the fight against terrorism, the United States continues stubbornly to prevent Luis Posada Carriles — a self-confessed and convicted terrorist whose extradition the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has requested — from being brought to justice; it has yet to accede to that request and is, on the contrary, impeding it with deceitful, murky and illegal manoeuvres.

More than three months ago, representatives of the United States Government politely collected that criminal and installed him in a comfortable and privileged location in El Paso, Texas. They did so even though the well-known murderer had entered United States territory secretly and illegally, in collusion with the authorities

who permitted him to move around freely in Miami, to visit his friends, give interviews and make statements in which he confirmed having had a long career of crimes and misdeeds.

Posada Carriles is being treated as though he were not even an immigration case; that is not only in marked contrast with the violent treatment accorded to millions of undocumented workers but is an attempt to divert the public's attention in order to evade the inescapable duty to hand him over to Venezuela. He was being tried there for the atrocious terrorist act of destroying a civilian aircraft in flight, and thereby killing the 73 persons who were on board on 6 October 1976, but escaped with Washington's complicity and went on to work directly with the White House in criminal operations against our peoples.

Thanks to the support given him by the United States he was able to continue his terrorist career and went on to plan several attempts on the life of President Fidel Castro and to direct numerous attacks with explosives that caused grave injury to humans including the death of a young Italian tourist in Havana, and material damage. He has enjoyed such impunity that he has boasted of these monstrous acts in statements and interviews published in *The New York Times* and in other printed and televised media in the United States, and even in an autobiography.

In protecting Posada Carriles, the Government of the United States is violating Security Council resolution 1373, which was adopted at the initiative of the United States on 28 September 2001, and all the international Conventions and agreements against terrorism, in particular the Montreal Convention, which came into force in 1973, and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

The international community should condemn the Bush administration for sponsoring international terrorism, as scandalously demonstrated by the kidnapping of our Five Heroes and the protection it continues to give to Mr. Posada Carriles, Orlando Bosch and other known criminals who stroll through the streets of Miami.

It is time to stop Mr. Bush and his irresponsible and immoral policy of massacring the Iraqi people, destroying the lives of thousands of young North Americans, threatening the entire world with a war without end, restricting freedoms in the United States itself and shattering the legal and moral obligations incumbent upon all States while protecting a notorious murderer and keeping five selfless fighters against terrorism locked up.

The National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba calls on the Parliaments, political and social organizations, on all men and women who dream of a better world, a world of justice, peace and freedom to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Gerardo Hernández, Ramón Labañino, Antonio Guerrero, Fernando González and René González and to call for the extradition to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela of Luis Posada Carriles so that he may be tried and punished for his crimes which have so far gone unpunished.

United Nations A/59/908

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 56 (n)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Letter dated 2 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to address myself to you in connection with item 56 (n) of the agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

After intense consultations among the member States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, no agreement was reached on the text of a draft resolution. I would therefore like to request, on behalf of the member States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, that consideration of the sub-item "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe" be postponed to the sixtieth session of the General Assembly and that it be included in the draft agenda of that session.

Without setting a precedent, this request is made on the clear understanding among member States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe that this sub-item will again fall under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", which is to be included in the agenda of the sixty-first session and which will be considered biennially, pursuant to Assembly resolution 55/285 of 7 September 2001.

(*Signed*) Roman **Kirn**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Slovenia
to the United Nations

05-48188 (E) 080905

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Agenda items 56 (j) and 145

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Letter dated 6 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you of the decision of the host country authorities denying the President of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba and the other members of his delegation visas to attend the second World Conference of Speakers of Parliament to be held from 7 to 9 September 2005 at United Nations Headquarters.

The fact that this Conference is being held at United Nations Headquarters testifies to the close cooperation that exists between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Moreover, I should like to recall that in paragraph 2 of resolution 59/19, which was adopted without a vote on 8 November 2004, the General Assembly "welcomes with satisfaction the decision to convene the second World Conference of Speakers of Parliament ... in follow-up to the first such conference held in New York in 2000 in conjunction with the Millennium Assembly". In paragraph 3 of that same resolution the Assembly "calls upon the host country to extend the usual courtesies to participants of all parliamentary delegations of States Members of the United Nations at the second World Conference of Speakers of Parliament".

I enclose note verbale No. 424, dated 6 September 2005, from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Permanent Mission of the United States to the United Nations (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under items 56 (j) and 145 of the agenda of the fifty-ninth session.

(*Signed*) Orlando **Requeijo Gual**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-48196 (E) 080905 080905

Annex to the letter dated 6 September 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Mission of the United States to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the decision of the host country authorities denying the President of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba and the other members of his delegation visas to attend the second World Conference of Speakers of Parliament, to be held from 7 to 9 September 2005 at United Nations Headquarters, in follow-up to the first such conference held in New York in 2000 in conjunction with the Millennium Assembly. The Cuban delegation was denied visas to attend that conference also. In both cases the pretext given for those unusual decisions was that World Conferences of Speakers of Parliament are private meetings not covered by the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations.

The applications for visas were submitted in accordance with the procedures established by the host country authorities; they were submitted to the United States Interests Section in Havana on 15 June 2005.

The Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations wishes to protest strongly at the arbitrary decision and to state that it disagrees completely with the pretexts given.

The Republic of Cuba fully agrees with the foundational principle of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which is that the latter is an international organization of universal character; as such it can hold meetings only if all its members and observers have been invited and if assurances have been given that they will be given visas.

The Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations wishes to remind the Mission of the United States to the United Nations that the second World Conference of Speakers of Parliament is being organized jointly by the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union pursuant to resolution 59/19, which was adopted without a vote on 8 November 2004, and that in paragraph 2 thereof the General Assembly "Welcomes with satisfaction the decision to convene the second World Conference of Speakers of Parliament ... in follow-up to the first such conference held in New York in 2000 in conjunction with the Millennium Assembly". In paragraph 3 of that same resolution the Assembly "Calls upon the host country to extend the usual courtesies to participants of all parliamentary delegations of States Members of the United Nations at the second World Conference of Speakers of Parliament".

Moreover, in resolution 59/291 of 15 April 2005, the General Assembly decided to include a representative of the World Conference of Speakers of Parliament of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the list of speakers for the plenary meetings of its High-level Plenary Meeting.

The agenda of the second World Conference of Speakers of Parliament provides inter alia for statements by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the General Assembly.

The Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations urges the host country authorities to fulfil their international obligations as host to United Nations Headquarters, including those established by the spirit and letter of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations.

New York, 6 September 2005

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda items 52 and 108

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/59/L.69/Rev.1

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/59/L.69/Rev.1 (A/C.5/59/35/Rev.1). An analysis of the requirements of the draft resolution is contained in paragraphs 3 to 10 of the statement by the Secretary-General.

2. In paragraph 3 (b) of the draft resolution, it is proposed to add two further additional posts at management and senior levels to the Office of the President of the General Assembly "from within existing resources, subject to consideration by the Assembly of the Secretary-General's proposed budget for 2006-2007". As noted in the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/59/35, para. 3), this would require the provision of one D-2 and one P-5 position, representing additional resources over and above those requested in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007. The Secretary-General notes that, while the draft resolution makes reference to posts, it also calls for them to be filled on an annual basis. He concludes that the appropriate budgetary mechanism, under the circumstances, would be to make provision under general temporary assistance. The costs associated with the provision of general temporary assistance for the further additional D-2 and P-5 positions are estimated at $116,300 for the remaining part of the biennium 2004-2005 and $823,300 for the biennium 2006-2007. **The Advisory Committee points out that "management and senior" level posts do not necessarily equate to D-2 and P-5; the statement of programme budget implications does not provide a justification for the provision of the positions at these levels. Information**

05-48229 (E) 070905

should be provided to the Fifth Committee in time for its consideration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (see para. 7 below).

3. Paragraph 3 (b) of the draft resolution calls for the provision of these additional posts to be met from "within existing resources". However, according to the Secretary-General, no existing capacity can be identified at present to accommodate these requirements (A/C.5/59/35/Rev.1, para. 5). In this connection, the Secretary-General recalls that the Advisory Committee, in its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001, emphasized the responsibility of the Secretariat to inform the General Assembly thoroughly and accurately about whether there are enough resources to implement a new activity (A/54/7, para. 67). **In its first report on the proposed programme budget for 2006-2007 (A/60/7), the Advisory Committee comments extensively on the need for the Secretary-General to manage the Secretariat as a whole and for flexibility in the deployment and redeployment of resources. The General Assembly may wish to take those comments and recommendations into account when considering this matter.**

4. With regard to the request contained in paragraph 3 (d) of the draft resolution regarding the provision of proper protocol services to the President of the General Assembly at Headquarters and at other United Nations duty stations, the Secretary-General notes that protocol services are provided to the President on an occasional basis when the Assembly meets. However, according to the Secretary-General, it is not currently feasible to provide a dedicated full-time protocol officer to the President owing to insufficient capacity in the Protocol and Liaison Service; accordingly, a new P-3 post would be necessary. The total requirements arising from the request in paragraph 3 (d) are estimated at $138,100 for 2006-2007. **The Advisory Committee was not convinced that the provision of "proper protocol services" requires the creation of a dedicated and additional established post at this time.**

5. By paragraph 14 of the draft resolution, the Secretary-General is requested to issue the rules of procedure of the General Assembly in a consolidated version in all official languages, in print and online. As noted in paragraph 9 of the statement by the Secretary-General, the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management would require general temporary assistance resources equivalent to three work-months of one Professional staff member and two work-months of one General Service staff member, at a total estimated cost of $60,300 for 2006-2007. **The Advisory Committee, noting the level of resources proposed to be made available to the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management for 2006-2007, is of the opinion that every effort should be made to absorb these costs.**

6. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/59/L.69/Rev.1, additional resources of up to $116,300 would be required under section 1, Overall policy-making, direction and coordination, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005. As noted in paragraph 11 of the statement by the Secretary-General, efforts would be made to accommodate these requirements within the appropriation for the biennium; the actual costs, if any, would be reported in the second performance report. The adoption of the draft resolution would also give rise to additional resource requirements of up to**

$961,400 under section 1, Overall policy-making, direction and coordination ($823,300 for the Office of the President of the General Assembly and $138,100 for the Protocol and Liaison Service) and up to $60,300 under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007.

7. **The Advisory Committee recalls General Assembly resolution 58/270, which reaffirms that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters. The reference in paragraph 3 (b) of the draft resolution to making the provision of additional resources subject to consideration of the proposed programme budget for 2006-2007 by the General Assembly is, in the opinion of the Committee, in the spirit of and consistent with Assembly resolution 58/270. Under the circumstances, the Committee points out that the actual quantum of resources to be provided to support the President of the General Assembly during 2006-2007 will be determined by the Assembly on the basis of such recommendation(s) as the Fifth Committee may make on the proposed programme budget for 2006-2007.**

8. **The Advisory Committee also points out that whatever is eventually decided regarding support for the Office of the President of the General Assembly should be subject to review after an appropriate period of time.**

United Nations A/59/911–S/2005/568

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Security Council

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Identical letters dated 8 September 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table showing the number of Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty which occurred during August 2005, i.e., a total of 79 violations (see annex).

These violations are in contravention of the relevant Security Council resolutions, the latest of which is resolution 1614 (2005), and go against the Secretary-General's repeated calls for their cessation, most recently in his report S/2005/460 of 20 July 2005. Lebanon depends on the United Nations to compel Israel to desist from these violations, which constitute a threat to international peace and security, and holds Israel responsible for any consequences to which those acts may give rise.

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated to the members of the Security Council as a document of the Council under the agenda item on the situation in the Middle East.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim **Assaf**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

05-48426 (E) 090905 090905

Annex to the identical letters dated 8 September 2005 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty during August 2005

Air violations				*Sea violations*	*Land violations*			*Total violations*
					Military acts of aggression	*Field violations*	*Breaches*	
Military jet	Reconnaissance	Helicopter	Total	Crossing of territorial waters, artillery fire and shooting of flares and firebombs over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, shooting of flares, dropping of artillery missiles, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and displaying of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory	
6	39	2	47	25	-	6	1	79

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Fifty-ninth session
Fifth Committee
Agenda items 52 and 108

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

A strengthened and revitalized General Assembly

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/59/L.69/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mrs. Denisa **Hutănová** (Slovakia)

1. At its 60th meeting, on 9 September 2005, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/59/35/Rev.1) of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/59/L.69/Rev.1. Also at the 60th meeting, the Acting Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions introduced the related report of that Committee (A/59/910).

2. The statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/59/SR.60).

3. At the 60th meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft decision which was subsequently issued as document A/C.5/59/L.80.

4. Following a suspension of the meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) orally amended the draft decision.

5. Before the consideration of the draft decision, as orally amended, the representatives of Japan and Egypt made statements.

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6. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision as orally amended without a vote (see para. 7).

Decision of the Committee

7. The Fifth Committee, having considered the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] decides to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A/59/L.69/Rev.1, additional resources of up to $116,300 would be required under section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005. As noted in paragraph 11 of the statement by the Secretary-General, every effort would be made to accommodate these requirements within the appropriation for the biennium; and the actual costs, if any, would be reported in the context of the second performance report for the biennium 2004-2005. Having considered the detailed recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Fifth Committee also decides to inform the General Assembly that the adoption of the draft resolution would also give rise to additional resource requirements of up to $823,300 under section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination (for the Office of the President of the General Assembly) and up to $60,300 under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007. These additional requirements would be considered by the General Assembly in the context of its review of the proposed programme budget for 2006-2007.

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[1] A/C.5/59/35/Rev.1.

[2] A/59/910.